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OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
STONE, GRAVEL,
AND ALL OTHER
CALCULOUS OBSTRUCTIONS
OF THE
URINARY PASSAGES,
WITH
INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOFS
OF THE
Efficacy of a New-discovered Remedy,
IN THE CURE OF THESE DISEASES.

By S. PERRY, SURGEON.

L O N D O N:
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To the READER.

THE succeeding few pages are not considered a Treatise on the Stone and Gravel; they rather are to be understood as a short History of a Remedy for those Diseases. Persons who alone want to know more of the nature of the Disease than its cure, are referred to the Author's Disquisition, &c. sold by the same booksellers, price bound Three Shillings; Seven Editions of which have been printed at different periods,

It may be remarked also, that it contains an anatomical description of the parts concerned in these Diseases, a regimen to be observed by Patients under cure; as also Chemical and other experiments for ascertaining many particulars relative to the Disorder itself, and how far different wines and fruits are more or less injurious to the curative intentions; concluding with a few select Cases of Cure in confirmed Stone of the Bladder and Kidnies.

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THOSE readers, into whose hands the following sheets may fall, and who have perused the former publication of the writer, may, at first thought, conceive the present work needless, from the ample manner in which the subject has been discussed in the several editions of that performance; he trusts, however, that the importance of the object in view, viz. the further relief of the afflicted in this dire disease, will alone excuse the apparent intrusion, and convince such readers that too much cannot be done for the attainment of such an end.

If this motive, the cause of humanity in general, were not a sufficient apology for again taking up the pen, the rank which the generality of the sufferers hold

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in society might be added to it, since it will be found, on a calculation, that the larger share of them is composed of men of learning, of studious, and consequently of sedentary lives: in a further subdivision, the clergy will be found to constitute a material part.

Many, however, are discovered to be among the less distinguished orders, but of equal utility to the public: professors of the fine arts and mechanics, who are necessitated to remain hours in the same posture, without any other action than that of the mind, or at most of the fingers. When to these causes is super-added, the less suspected one of such persons being obliged frequently to resist the excitations of nature, and retain at their peril that fluid which stimulates the bladder for its expulsion, no wonder so many fall sacrifices to the evils complained of.

Lastly, the configuration of the parts concerned in the secretion of the urine, and the habit of body of the person, are farther to be taken into the account, when we would estimate either the promptitude
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of some constitutions to run into stony concretions, or the rapidity with which they accumulate in others.

But the causes of this disorder have been already sufficiently defined in the disquisition alluded to, and the anatomical description of these parts contiguous to the seats of the disease laid down, so as to render any farther observations of that kind unnecessary here.

The writer trusts that no one will suspect him influenced by a vanity to continue an author, since every one who has appeared before the public, best knows with what reluctance the pen should again be taken up, unless to the purpose. It cannot however ingenuously be said, that the favour of that public, and the success which those editions met with, have not been in some measure the cause of removing any repugnance to the publication of these few pages.

If I have been thought deserving of approbation and encouragement for a discovery in which the benefit of mankind is involved, I have been doubly incited

to continue these labours by the favourable construction of others on the means I have pursued, and a consciousness in myself of receiving all that is due in the attaining of such an end. How far those expectations ought to be carried, will best appear by the facts which are here resorted to.

To those who are already acquainted with my pretensions to public favour, I flatter myself nothing need be said to secure me a candid reading; but to others who may never have heard of the discovery, or the announcer of it, a few words may not be unnecessary to bespeak that indulgence which alone can overcome the natural prejudice some minds, particularly among the faculty, entertain against what may be called new practice, or new opinions.

The STONE has long been called the *opprobrium medicorum*, i. e. out of the reach of medicine, and alone curable by the operation. Now as there are bigots and infidels in religion, so are there zealots and unbelievers in physic; men who are wholly attached to old customs and opi-
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nions. There are others who are prone to regard all discoveries in medicine, as they do supernatural events; but in this instance, perhaps, the incredulous may be converted, since FACTS, not miracles, are opposed to prepossession; and that the witnesses to them are to be found among the living.

Neither speculation nor supposition will be had recourse to; reality alone is the foundation on which the writer builds his hope of establishing his character for integrity. The public may for a time be deceived by sophistry and false reasoning; but it cannot even under these influences continue long in that deception. Fourteen years of public confidence, which the author has possessed in respect to this particular discovery, added to a general regular practice of many more, are thought sufficient to rescue him from the suspicion of an empiric, without mentioning the particular favour and friendship of numbers of the most distinguished professors of both the college of physicians and surgeons which he enjoys, and who cannot.

not be supposed in the least to countenance, as a medicine, what is either dangerous in unskilful hands, or trifling in regard to its operation.

Enough therefore of the reader's time has been taken up in introducing the writer to his notice, who entertains no doubt but he will be joined in declaring, that after the following few sheets are perused, that reader must be wilfully blind, or deaf to reason, who continues to think the stone indissoluble by medicine. But the adjoined facts and proofs offer a full confutation to such opinions, without any other comment whatever.

FARTHER

FARTHER OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

STONE and GRAVEL.

IT must be confessed, that the sufferer under any disease is much less interested about the manner in which this or that discovery was attained, than the assurance that its effects come up to the removal of it; nevertheless the inquisitive mind will be gratified by a knowledge of those circumstances, which tended to bring about an event so interesting to his welfare, especially as a short detail of the matter may probably secure him from falling into those evils which some fallacious writings upon
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the subject have brought others into, and occasioned them to adopt a practice which, after considerable patience and experience, if it has done no worse, has mocked their expectations.

As a Tyro in the healing art, I read with the accustomed veneration, the writings of many of the ancients upon this as well as other diseases, and imbibed in common with my brother students, no more adepts than myself, many of the prejudices of the schools. In the first public lecture that I ever attended, I heard the urinary calculus declared irremediable but by the knife. Such an opinion, pronounced in a public oration, may well enough be supposed to have made a strong impression on the mind of a pupil who could not but pay almost implicit faith to what was so dogmatically and authoritatively given out.

The more moderate men allowed, that although the stone should be soluble, yet that it would be dangerous to persevere a long time in the use of such a lithontriptic, lest the coats of the stomach and viscera

cera should be corroded and destroyed in its passage to the bladder. These difficulties thrown in the way of a medicinal remedy, and the magisterial opinion given by the lecturer alluded to, were sufficient to make up my mind to the necessity of the gorget; and I saw the operation performed for two years in public hospitals and private chambers with no other emotion than such as arose from a commiseration on any other necessary evil, where the sometimes fatal effects could neither be foreseen or prevented by any human skill or foresight.

About this period Frerê Comê the younger, of Paris, was much extolled for his expertness in lithotomy; by way therefore of compleating my observations on this operation, I saw him perform on several patients, and with various success; among the rest, he operated and extracted the stone, the second time, on a gentleman now my patient, for a third accumulation. The same which this celebrated operator acquired for his dexterity with the instru-

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ment, was justly his due, but at the same time it must not be concluded he succeeded in all. While many lived to extend the celebrity of his name, and cry up the ingenuity of a man in so delicate an operation, who had not had a surgical education, others retired silently to the grave, without diminishing the lustre of the operator's character.

A noble patient of Frerê Comê (alluded to above) and now under a course of the Solvent, which will be mentioned hereafter, had the fortitude to undergo the operation a second time within fourteen months of the first. He had never suspected the possible necessity of a second operation, since he considered the first as a radical cure; but it may be worth while to examine whence this additional evil arises and manifests itself so soon in some cases.

The French are said to be more adroit in operations with the knife than the English surgeons; but perhaps this pre-eminence in lithotomy is given the former upon the ground of their taking up less
time

time in performing it; thereby concluding, that the wound is less exposed to the danger of inflammation by the early exclusion of the air to the incised part. This advantage, supposed or real, is more than counterbalanced by the evil of neglecting to use the scoop sufficiently, so as to remove any smaller concretions, or fragments of the larger ones, which may crumble between the forceps; and, if left behind, fail not to occasion a new accumulation.---The emulative quickness in the French operators, leaves them not time to examine sufficiently the state of the bladder after the extraction of the stone; and hence we may account for the more than an ordinary number of calculous patients in Paris, undergoing the repeated operation.

The Parisian surgeons, however, think so little of this evil, and its cause, that I heard one exclaim, as it were exultingly, when Monsieur d'Anver was the subject of condolence, "*Je lui ai taille trois fois.*"

The reflection on my return home, that though a patient should escape the dangers incident to a first operation, he was not exonerated from the hazard of a second, excited my sympathy for the sufferer, and at once determined me, without loss of time to give myself up to experiments on the several calculi which my visit to the *Hôpital de Dieu* had furnished me with. It was easy to procure an elaboratory for the purpose; and after a tedious and laborious succession of trials on these urinary concretions out of the bladder, my hopes were gratified to a considerable degree. There remained, however, to adapt this Solvent to the constitution, so as to make an internal use of it safe and effectual; and I was obliged to the good offices of a friend to procure me an indigent and conformable patient from the hospital he attended.

St. Thomas's furnished me with such an one, who had been sounded, but deemed improper for the knife, as he had at that time a scrophulous ulcer on his arm, and it was thought impossible, from the badness of
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his habit of body, and the degenerate state of his fluids, that he should recover from the operation.

Soon after his dismissal, he was prevailed on, without any difficulty, to undergo a course of medicine, with the hope of effecting a dissolution of the Stone.

How far that which had been a *desideratum* for ages, was obtained by a six month's regular attendance, and various trials, on this submissive subject, the world was acquainted at the time ; since, it was thought necessary to authenticate the fact by an affidavit before a Master in Chancery, in which it was observed, that after twice searching, the Stone, which before had been palpable to the sound, was now no longer found in the bladder ; and by the quantity and nature of the suburra, and fragments evacuated during the course of the Solvent, it was conclusively evident that the Stone had given way to its power.

It could not reasonably be expected by the most sanguine, that one instance would greatly contribute to overturn a rooted opinion in mens minds, that the Stone
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was not to be dissolved by medicine; but this happily laid the foundation for a second trial of the remedy, which did equal, if not greater credit to the character of it; for about this time Mr. Stevenson, a Surgeon of Egham, and now living, to the great joy of his friends, came to London, to consider of, and be advised about the operation.

The sufferings of Mr. Stevenson, and the tortures which he had endured for eighteen months, are here purposely omitted, since it would, to many, be a needless repetition, as the case at large has been published by Mr. Home, Surgeon to the Savoy, brother-in-law to Mr. John Hunter; and republished in the Seventh Edition of my own Disquisition.

The perfect cure of this gentleman, in an apparently deplorable case; the restoring a professional man to his family and friends, to a reputable and extensive practice, may be easily supposed to have made a favourable impression upon the minds of the candid and the disinterested. But the
obstinacy

obstinacy of some men is so great, that a chain of facts, supporting each other, are opposed to it often without effect.

This description of men must, I fear, at last be left dupes to their own inflexibility, since, if they are too indifferent to the trouble of acquainting themselves with facts, it is hardly to be imagined the transient influence of what I can write, however argumentative, can do away a contumacious prejudice of many years standing.

After this second extraordinary cure of a confirmed Stone, the existence of which had been proved, as in the former case, by an examination with the sound, it was impossible that the interested or envious of the Faculty could shut their eyes to so important a discovery. The advisers, therefore, of the operation, were compelled to assign a reason for continuing a practice, which, to remove the disease, subjected the life of the patient to hazard, without an assurance of the evil being never to be renewed.

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The tongue and the pen were busily employed in justification of the old custom, and they urged, that although these instances evinced the power of this newly-discovered medicine, yet it was required, that in order to render it successful, the constitution should be strong, and that particularly in cases of a debilitated habit, it might further weaken it before the dissolution of the calculus could be effected. There was a plausibility in this way of reasoning, which the best arguments might have been too feeble to oppose, but for the following timely incident:

There is an old adage, which says, "That a prophet is least respected in his own country." Without attempting to assign the reason for this maxim, it must be confessed, that the physical men in Ireland and Scotland have all along shewn more candour and good will towards the Solvent, and regard for the ease of the afflicted, than on this side the water.

A physician, who is now lost to his friends, but whose name will be ever dear
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and respected in society, sent over, about this time, for a chest of the medicine, and dispersed it by his own trouble and care. Among other patients, it fell into the hands of a clergyman of that kingdom, who, though sufficiently known and esteemed in private life to establish the name of the Solvent, yet from a tender commiseration of the sufferings of persons in this cruel disease, he at once made the happy effects of it public, by advertising it at his own expence in the several papers of that kingdom, even before his name was known to the proprietor. This handsome conduct of the gentleman in question, at once displays both the sympathy and the generosity of his heart.

In a short time after this, the discoverer received a letter to the following purport, on which, and the total removal of all suspicion as to any violence in the operation or quality of the Solvent, there needs no comment.

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THE CASE OF

The REV. Mr. FOWKE MOORE,

As transcribed verbatim from his letter to the Author.

To MR. PERRY, Surgeon, Argyll-street.

S I R,

I FLATTER myself it will be unnecessary to apologize for the trouble occasioned by this letter, which gives you an account of the success of your Solvent for the Stone, &c. Enclosed I send you the state of my case, as I had it printed in different newspapers, and which you are also at liberty to make use of as you please.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have had many applications made to me since my cure; some from persons I was quite unacquainted with, desiring to be informed of every minute particular, which I have not failed to answer; and have taken pains to do justice to your medicine, which is no more than my duty; and yet I am largely recompensed for any trouble I have, in the pleasing prospect of being the means

means of relieving many miserable people, and at the same time increasing your emoluments by the sale of your truly valuable Solvent.

I hope you will take care to have this kingdom always properly supplied with it; and I think it would be adviseable to have it in several of our best country towns, particularly in this northern province, which is full of people, viz. Belfast, Derry, Newry, &c.

I request you to pardon the liberty I take in giving you this advice unasked, as it proceeds from my fellow-feeling for my unhappy countrymen, who labour under that dreadful disorder, and from an earnest desire to be serviceable to you, who have been the happy instrument, under God, of rescuing me from the jaws of death.

I should be happy to have it in my power to do you any service, for I am, with great truth and sincerity, dear sir, your much obliged, and very humble servant,

FOWKE MOORE.

Ireland, Dungannon, Nov. 4th, 1778.

THE ADVERTISEMENT*.

“ The Rev. FOWKE MOORE, of Dunganannon, in the county of Tyrone, having been cured of a Stone in the bladder by the above medicine, thinks it his duty, both in gratitude to Mr. Perry the discoverer of the medicine, and in compassion to all those who labour under that excruciating disorder, to publish his case, which is as follows :

“ In the beginning of December last, he was founded by an eminent Surgeon in Dublin, who immediately found a stone of a middling size; upon which, by the advice of physicians, Mr. Moore went under a course of soap-leys, which he continued from the beginning of December, to the 23d of May last, during all which time he had a most violent complaint in his bowels, and found not the smallest relief from the pain of the Stone: he was so emaciated, that it gave him pain to sit

* Much praise is due to those noble friends of the Solvent, Lord Naas, and Lord Perry, for their condescension and zeal, in diffusing the knowledge of the good effects of the Solvent, which they have been witnesses to.

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without a cushion, and so weak, that he could not step into bed without assistance.

“ On the 23d of May, he began to take ADAMS'S SOLVENT, and in a fortnight afterwards, he found a change for the better: he from that time discharged gravel, sand, and glutinous stuff in great quantities, which continued for about three months, and then began to decrease gradually: he has now no complaint of any kind, and is convinced that the Stone is entirely dissolved: he has recovered his flesh and his colour, and is able to ride a hard trotting horse five miles in an hour. Any person who is desirous to be informed of other particulars, may apply to Mr. Moore in Dungannon.”

Dungannon, Oct. 10, 1778.

It would be deemed unnecessary to recite a long list of cures, which, from the uniform nature of the disease, must be similar, in a great degree to each other. Innumerable, else, have been the testimonies of the good effect of the Solvent in Ireland. It is moreover proposed to recite those
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only which are either remarkable for the rank of the sufferers, or the unequivocalness of their symptoms and cause.

In conformity therefore to the nature of this publication, are the cases of cure selected; and in regard to its limits, they are confined as to number. The propriety of preferring cases of patients in this kingdom, rather than those of Ireland, is very obvious, in regard to the advantage of the inquisitive sufferer. It is moreover proposed to insert those only, in which the patients still continue to live, although from the date of their cases in the Stone, they might reasonably have fallen under the fatality of other incidental diseases.

I shall therefore only remark, for the satisfaction of the inquiring afflicted in our sister kingdom, that Roger Conner, Esq. of Connerville, and Mr. Stoney, have not only had the happiness to experience the good effects of the Solvent in themselves, but have had the goodness to attend to, and speak particularly of the advantage others have derived from it, in similar situations. The former, in a letter to General
Armstrong,

Armstrong, scruples not to say, that the Solvent did not merely remove the calculous disorder under which he had long suffered, but that the preservation of his life is absolutely owing to its critical interposition.

It is conceived, that the testimonies at home of the efficacy of this discovery, in curing all calculous disorders, will be sufficient to give a preference to it over any medicine hitherto administered for the same malady; but as this preference can only be obtained as far as the knowledge of such proofs is diffused, it cannot be wondered that means are taken to communicate such information as far as the language in which this is written, be understood.

And as no country in Europe appears to be exempt from the disease of Stone, and as the French language is so universally known on the continent, it has been thought proper to translate the author's former publication into French. The progress the medicine has made in its fame in that kingdom, will be found in the same pamphlet published by Didot le Jeune at Paris.

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But as there is a vast extent of country now no longer under the dominion of Great Britain yet growing in commerce; and as in addition to those sentiments of humanity, which citizens of the world bear to all its inhabitants, so we feel more sensibly the ties of friendship for those people who were once our fellow subjects; and hence it may not be amiss to say a word or two in behalf of the sufferers in these complaints, the numbers of which increase daily, owing, as it is said, to the wine and other liquors, which they now accustom themselves to drink, and the manner in which they live, different from former periods.

The gloominess of the sick man's chamber in the Stone, under a regimen for a cure, is greatly done away by his being apprised of a near neighbour having experienced the same effect from the medicine, which he is hoping and searching for. To the comfort therefore of the American, who may be in such a predicament, and into whose hands these sheets may probably be put, let him be informed, that the
Solvent

Solvent is no stranger in that climate; its effects there have not been less happy than at home; and among the number who may have been rescued from a premature death, is counted the Hon. — Schuyler, whose exploits, as a general officer, will be painfully, but honourably acknowledged, by a British historian, when he shall speak of those chiefs who have been instrumental by their valour in bringing about the wonderful revolution of that empire. Mrs. Church of Sackville-street enjoys the felicity of having, by her filial tenderness in sending the General the Solvent, procured him that rescue from death and the grave, which is contemplated with such satisfaction by every friend and soldier in that country.

Colonel Hamilton, of New York, the commanding officer of that city, who evinces no less of sympathy for the relief of individuals in distress, than of *hardiess* for the glory of his country, has taken the pains to have that part of America supplied with the Solvent, and through him, the afflicted of that part of the world, in

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the Stone, may be informed what hope they may reasonably cherish in a cure.

Although this gentleman thinks no part of the trouble he takes on this occasion more than his duty as a Christian, yet the author cannot forbear to make this small but public acknowledgment of the great respect he has for such a man, who, at once shews himself as amiable and as qualified for social or private life, as he is deserving by his bravery and skill, the highest post in a public one.

It is to be lamented, that those who remember what happened some years ago, to a so-much-cried-up lithontriptic, will naturally entertain no very auspicious opinion of a future candidate for reward upon the same occasion; yet if the case be duly considered, it ought to make more favourably for another and succeeding claimant.

What man in his senses, who is apprized of the issue of that liberal donation of parliament to Mrs. Stevens, and how the attempt failed, would pin his faith of
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success upon a single, or even repeated experiment.

The means, however, to be used for removing the possibility of such another miscarriage, are in some degree humiliating, since they let down the professional and regular surgeon nearly to the level of an empiric. The author hopes, nevertheless, that what he has said in his former publication, of his application to the late minister, will acquit him of entertaining and cherishing those mercenary views, which are generally to be understood as concomitant proofs of deserving the execration of, rather than the countenance of the profession.

In regard to the opinion which the abettors of the operation would instill into his patient, that no innocent menstruum can come up to our wishes, so as to effectuate a dissolution of the Stone, I would observe, that it is a false conclusion, drawn from incomplete premises, as if we were to say, that because some strong menstrua will dissolve a Stone, *ergo* no mild one can. It is well known, that *aqua fortis*, or even

rectified spirits of wine, will dissolve sugar either refined or candied; but will any one say that the simpler fluid, water, is not a more effectual and quick dissolvent? Is not sugar longer in dissolving in a glass of brandy, than in as much water?

Who pretends to have carried the doctrine of menstruums to its *ne plus ultra* of perfection? and what can be said to the specific property of some fluids acting upon some solids; *aqua regia* upon gold, for instance, and *aqua fortis* upon silver.

There is as much in the aptitude of the pores in the body to be acted upon, as in the menstruums applied to it; for we know that oil, though glutinous, will sink further and more speedily into a body of marble, than water or any other thin liquid, it is therefore adopted as the vehicle to carry with it colours for staining that almost impenetrable body to the artist's will.

I have, in compliance with the usage of writers, adopted the term dissolution of the Stone, although I am sensible such a property is not communicable to the Solvent, or any other menstruum. The disunion of
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the component parts of the Stone, is all that is insisted upon, and all that is required.

The Stone is found upon an analysis to be composed as well as of air, which occupies great part of its bulk; of oleous, saline, aqueous, and earthy parts. These last are combinations, or congregates of very minute particles, which may be disunited or separated again, but admit of no further attenuation whatever; we cannot, therefore, in a strict philosophical sense, call this action a dissolution of the Stone, but a disjunction of its parts to their primitive state.

The minuteness and infinity of these particles in the urine of all persons, and the susceptibility of some more than others, to allow them to run into concretions, has been largely descanted on in a former tract upon this subject. I shall content myself here with the relation of a few facts, without any comment upon them whatever, since an indulgence in the licence to theorise might justly subject me to cavils and opposition.

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The interest which theory and speculation raise, is not lasting; and when the mind is only amused, not convinced, it is liable to be arrested by the next disputant, or fall back into its former opinion.

What man is competent to judge of the merits of a cause, by only hearing the voice of the counsel on both sides? Is it not the evidence, as to facts, and their credibility alone, which at once establishes the proof? It would therefore be equally unreasonable in another to require me to carry his understanding, through the various combinations of a Solvent with the urine, and its ammoniacal salts, and explain to him how it acts upon this or that principle of the stone, as it would be impertinent in me to arrogate a knowledge which, perhaps, is not attainable in all its branches by the most perspicacious of mankind.

Some discoveries are brought about by design, and some by accident. This may be thought to be the fruits of both: it is enough that we are possessed of the advantage of it. No prudent man refuses to be restored to health, because he cannot
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comprehend the means by which he obtains it. All therefore I shall advance, as mere matter of opinion, and which I have as firm a belief in, as of any thing not admitting a proof, is, that no stone ever was, or will be, formed in the kidney or bladder, but would admit of a decomposition, at least, in the proportion and progression of its accretion; and that to effect this, the menstruum need not be more corrosive than the chyle itself; since, to know how far our manner of living suffered a deviation from the due proportion of the elementary parts absorbed by the lacteals, would be to point out the immediate remedy, taking into consideration, however, the causes from without; such as accident, violence occasioning extravasation of blood, preternatural retention of urine, or introduction of extraneous matter into the bladder.

Hence the business of him, who proposes to himself the cure of this disease, is to investigate, as far as he is able, the cause and nature of this morbid degeneracy of the fluid secreted from the blood: as far as he succeeds in this research, so far will he
 proceed

proceed upon principle, and the analogy of all calculous concretions and cases, will leave him in less doubt, than in any other disease whatever.

If it shall appear that I have been the instrument of carrying the HEALING ART a little farther than it was before, I am satisfied with the reward, without supposing it admits of no further advancement. I am persuaded to the contrary.

It has been always presumed, that if we could only prevent the urine from giving out its fabulous matter, so as to stop the farther accretion in the Stone's growth, it would by the attrition of that fluid be worn away in time, and its adhesion destroyed.

*Quid magis est saxo durum? quid mollius unda?
Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua.—Ovid.*

If, however, in addition to this effect upon the fluid, which surrounds the calculus, I have had the satisfaction to discover a means of depriving the stone itself of one or more of its principles, there needs no prophet to tell us that the tenacity of that lamina, or part of the stone so acted upon

is destroyed, and consequently liable to crumble into pieces, or powder.

Now, should the discovery effected by me be applied to the depriving the Stone of one of its principles only, and the Stone in a proportionate degree be reduced to powder, or otherwise comminuted for expulsion, I am so far from supposing I have attained the *ne plus ultra* of perfection herein, that it is my hope and belief some successor will advance much further by composing a medicine which may operate upon two or more principles at once, and do that in three months which at present will require six.

But I will hasten to give such further instances of the effect of this remedy, as will best hold out incitement to the diligent in the further prosecution of this interesting subject, and which can alone comfort the despairing mind of the suffering patient.

The following is a CASE of the Recovery of a LADY from a confirmed Stone a second Time, having been before cut for that Disorder.

MRS. Miller, of No. 28, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was taken ill of a complaint six years ago, which, at first, was considered as cholic and hysterical, and for which she took a variety of medicines to little or no purpose; for though the pain was alleviated for a short time by opiates, it soon returned with redoubled violence, and the disorder grew more and more formidable. At this time there were certain symptoms and appearances which plainly indicated that the whole was occasioned by Gravel or Stone in the bladder. She was now recommended to the use of soap, lime water, and fixed air, which she took freely and regularly for several months, but the disorder grew worse and worse, till at length she entirely despaired of any other cure but by the knife, and she absolutely consented to be cut for it. John Gunning, Esq. surgeon, of St. George's

George's Hospital, performed the operation, with such apparent success, that after extracting two stones, one as large as a pullet's egg, and the other of the shape and size of a Windsor bean, she recovered her ease. She now flattered herself that she was totally freed from this painful disease, her sufferings under which cannot be described with propriety but by herself.

This pleasing hope, however, proved illusive, for her constitution was so disposed to run into calculous concretions, that in a few months she was sensible of a new accumulation, and she experienced the same growing evils, which it was supposed the gorget and scoop had eradicated. She could not rest easy five minutes in a posture; was unable to walk without exquisite pain; and at certain times the torture was so excruciating, that she, for the second time, was founded by Mr. Gunning; and determined once more to appeal to the operation, having no confidence in medicines, since she had before tried them in vain.

At this critical juncture, she was informed of the discovery of the Solvent ; which before she was quite unacquainted with, even in name, and the event induces her to consider this circumstance as an interposition of Providence ; for when she had taken it a few weeks, the acuteness of her pain became blunted, and the returns of her paroxysms retarded ; but it was two months longer before she evacuated any pieces of stone, which no sooner took place, than she daily gained strength and ease, and could walk about without discoloured water, which before had been, during the violence of the fits, of the colour of clear blood.

Mrs. Miller continued to mend in her general health every day, recovered her lost flesh in a great degree, and was scarce a week without passing broken pieces of stone or sand, and clayish matter, till she was perfectly cured of every symptom of stone, which happily has been effected near a year, without any return whatever. She is advised to take a bottle of the Solvent at distant periods of time, till there is reason to

to believe the habit is corrected in its tendency to this disease; and under this security, the author is firmly persuaded, that she will never be liable to the same misery she has before experienced.

There needs no observation nor comment of the author to point out the difference between the nature of this cure, and that which was formerly ascribed to the power of the reputed lithontriptic, which obtained so liberal a donation of parliament.

The fallibility, in the proof of the virtues of that secret, might have been apprehended, since there were no visible effects which might authorise a conclusion that the Stone was dissolved. It turned out to be so, as the patient, on whom the experiment was tried, though suddenly easier, never perfectly recovered; and his early death afforded an opportunity of discovering the miscarriage in the medicine, for he was opened, and the calculus was found to have created an erosion in the bladder, and there lodged itself between the two coats of that vessel.

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The high expectation of the world, in regard to the virtues of that remedy and its fallibility on proof; have done as much or more to discredit a subsequent attempt, as the ill-nature of certain professors. Let the circumstances of that supposed cure be compared with those of the before recited and the subsequent ones, and it will be seen whether there be the smallest resemblance, so as to justify the transferring of any suspicion on this new medicine.

The quantity of broken pieces of stone and sand, evacuated during Mrs. Miller's cure, and which were to be collected from the water, exceed, in weight, the largest stone which was extracted by the operation, and much of the finer part of the calculus abraded by the action of the urine upon it, during the course of taking the Solvent, must have been lost; besides, in every cure wrought by it, the patient's ease returns by degrees, and the abatement of the pain is always to be estimated by the visible effects produced during the cure.

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But it is unnecessary to dwell upon these particulars, for it can only be the wilfully blind who pretend not to see the Solvent in the light it deserves ; and it is degrading its character and merit, to attempt to set its virtues in any point of view by argument or reasoning.

The following is a letter received from gentlemen I have not the honour of knowing ; the manner, however, in which the cure is attested, may be considered as doing equal credit to the philanthropy of the subscribed names, as to the Solvent itself. It is only to be observed, that a gentleman in the same parish had frequent attacks of gravelly complaints, and as often had removed them by a few bottles of the Solvent ; he therefore recommended the distress and misery of the poor sufferer to the benefits of the remedy, and the author is sufficiently gratified in the effects produced by it.

To

To Mr. P E R R Y, &c.

“ S I R,

“ We the minister, churchwarden, overseer, and other the principal inhabitants of the parish of Elsenham, in the county of Essex, join with James Clark in returning you our most hearty thanks for the very remarkable cure of him by your most valuable Solvent. He is a very sober, honest, poor man, who has no less than seven children: he had been greatly afflicted with the Stone and Gravel for many years, and for several of the last, to such a violent degree, with such excruciating fits, as to render him quite incapable of stirring out of his house for four years together.

“ Your Solvent brought from him, great quantities of gravel and pieces of stone, and now, by the blessing of God, with that excellent medicine, he is so well restored to health, from that disorder, which had baffled the power of all other medicines, that for above a year past he has been able to go to his daily labour as
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another man, and has gone through it with far more ease and pleasure than could possibly be expected; to the great astonishment of every body who knew his case.

“ Your generosity and goodness to this deserving object of compassion, in sending him the Solvent, time after time, *gratis*, cannot fail to yield a true satisfaction to, and reflect the greatest honour on your liberal mind; and we beg leave to assure you, that we are ever ready to authenticate this very singular and extraordinary cure, in justice and gratitude to you, and as a duty we owe to the public.

Signed by order of the said parishioners,

By, Sir,
your most obliged
humble servants,
John Canning, minister,
John Mumford, churchwarden,
John Pamphillon, overseer.”

There is one consolatory circumstance attending the afflicted in this disease, which the sufferers, under many other chronic ones, are not partakers of; for besides that, its existence is as well ascertained, as any other malady, by means of the sound, or by attending to its symptoms, (which, to a well-informed judgment, joined to experience, can scarce lead to a mistake) every one is agreed about the nature and qualities of it; and therefore the patient, by his own reason and sensations, can infallibly judge whether he is in the way of amendment and cure, whereas in many other disorders, the reverse is the case, and men equally eminent for their learning, assign causes of them, and erect theories diametrically opposite in their natures to each other: thus the unhappy patient is left to say, “when doctors differ, who shall decide?”

The gout, for instance, is said, at one time, by a writer of great celebrity*, to owe its existence to too great a stimulus, and the turgescence of those parts where

* Dr. C—d—g—n.

its ravages are mostly displayed, is considered as a proof of the soundness of the doctrine. Hence stimulants were decried, as adding fuel to fire, and the sufferers thenceforward were proscribed every thing which could be considered favourable to the palate, or give a relish to their ordinary food, even to the salt in their porridge.

Five years after this, another physician*, though not equally known in practice, yet greatly extolled as a classic scholar, and for his indefatigable researches in both ancient and modern authors, attacks the whole fabric of the former principles, and begins with the very foundation; for he affirms that the disorder is the effect of debility and inertion, and recommends stimulants in the cure as the most likely to recover the lost tone of the fibres. Is not this enough to make the humane philosopher cry out, *Vita brevis, ars longa?*

It is far from my province even to insinuate which of these theorists I think right, and which wrong; I only lament,

* Dr. J——n——s.

with many of my cotemporaries, the wretched state to which the practice of physic is reduced, and in which it is likely to continue.

We have the *Calvins* and the *Luthers* in nosology as well as in theology; no wonder, therefore, such disputants have their adherents in their cause, and that the contest is ever kept up, and never brought to a decision.

The various religious sects created by itinerant preachers, owe their rise and growth more to the soundness of the preacher's lungs, than to that of his doctrine; so in controversial disputes in physic, among vague writers, the advantage gained by one party, is frequently more indebted to his *methodus scribendi* than his *methodus medendi*.

But this is a digression which requires an apology, and a speedy return to the main subject.

The following are the particulars of a cure of a person in a dangerous case, where the left kidney is supposed to have been nearly blocked up with sand, gravel, and stone,

stone, so as to have occasioned just apprehension, that in a short time the passage of the urine through it, must have been totally obstructed.

“ In the summer of 1787, a servant of General Blathwayt, came to the Author's house for a bottle of the Solvent for a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, and in the General's troop. He said that Mr. Robertshaw was supposed by the surgeon then attending the regiment, to be in great danger; that he had kept his bed near six weeks, being unable to sit up for an hour together, and that he was almost bent double with a disorder which was now discovered to be the Stone or Gravel. ”

As the merit of the Solvent had been made known to General Conway, by its happy effect on his friend the Right Hon. Lady Lyttelton, it was thought adviseable to lose no time in administering it in this seemingly deplorable case.

Some of the symptoms of the disorder appeared so formidable and menacing, that I determined to take an opportunity of
seeing

seeing the patient, especially as the anxiety and attention of the whole regiment seemed called forth upon this remarkable case; and for the reputation of the medicine, I was desirous of enforcing a compliance with every thing requisite as to regimen. The detachment or division of the regiment, in which was General Blathwayt's troop, lay at Hertford, and I found Mr. Robertshaw quartered at the Maidenhead Inn in that town. He was greatly weakened, reduced in flesh, dejected in spirits, and almost spent with the unremitting pain he had endured. He had ever since the first attack felt a tenderness even in the outside of the flesh about the left kidney, a coldness and numbness there as well as down the thigh of that side. Upon attempting to straighten himself, or stand upright, the agony was beyond enduring; and as to sleep, he was often a stranger to it for several nights together.

His urine had a very considerable quantity of mucus in it, so thick, as to be ropy after standing a few hours; a part of it resembling the sediment of water-gruel.

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The smell of it was very disagreeable and offensive; and although there were on the first consideration reasons to fear the existence of an ulcer, yet it was not possible to conclude that this was the case; for besides the equivocal appearances of pus in general, and the thinner mucus, which lines the kidney and bladder, the strong smell carried no conviction with it, as the weather was hot at the time.

I did not conceal from the parties concerned, my apprehensions of the possibility of ulceration in the kidney. But I ordered him a box of detergent and balsamic pills, in order to bring this ambiguous circumstance to light; at the same time I assured him, that if it turned out that no ulcer was actually formed, I had no doubt of the Solvent curing him; and if ulcer were the case, I should be obliged to desist from the Solvent wholly, or else accompany it with other medicines, to afford a chance of healing it; which, however, is at most times a forlorn hope.

Either there was no actual ulcer, or being one, it was so slight, as to be healed
speedily;

speedily; for in less than three weeks the appearance of the urine changed for the better, and by a repetition of nearly the same prescription, in three more, I was enabled to assure him that there was not the least ground to despair of his perfect recovery.

He now omitted the balsamic pills, and took no other medicine whatever than the Solvent, which, of itself, qualified him in a month more to turn in bed of himself, and even to walk about the room. During the latter part of this time, he observed a vast deal of a dirty clayish looking sediment come away with his urine; and some of it when dry, appeared to be variously coloured; he was much in this way for four months longer; by the end of which time he was able to ride his horse, the troop having removed their quarters to Hitchin, in the same county.

As he frequently consulted me at distant periods, I directed him to omit the Solvent for a time, or take it in smaller doses, or less frequent; this he did, till he was perfectly recovered from the disorder,

disorder, and at this moment he is, to the astonishment of every person who knew the case, doing duty with the regiment at the Horse Guards, Whitehall.

However striking such a recovery from the brink of the grave may be, the enquiry concerning the origin of the disorder is not less so. It was very natural that I should be desirous to trace this complaint as far back as it was possible, and in so doing I learned, that about six or eight years ago, upon the regiment having changed the winter quarters, a baggage waggon had arrived at the store-house door, containing, among other things, a chest with spare arms—an unexpected shower of rain coming on, Mr. Robertshaw was desirous of removing this chest under cover, to preserve it from the wet; and the troopers who had had the care of the baggage, not being sufficiently alert, he took hold of it, and attempted to lift it, the vast weight of which rendered it impossible; but his exertions occasioned such a sudden and acute pain in the

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left kidney, that he dropt down on the spot, and thence was carried into the house by two soldiers: he was soon let blood by the regimental surgeon, and had topical applications to the loins, during several days, till he got well enough to do duty as before, but he never entirely recovered the strength of that part, as upon any occasion to turn suddenly, he felt a sensation of weakness. This, without all doubt, laid the foundation for the accumulation of gravel and stone there, and is a reason perhaps to suspect that he may never be so strong in that place as before the accident; the consequence of which, but for now and then taking a bottle of the medicine, would be a renovation of all those evils which so nearly ended his existence.

The following is an interesting Case for the observation of those who may fall into the same predicament.

J. LANDEN, Esq. F. S. A. of Milton, near Peterborough, near seventy years of age, being much devoted to study, and particularly the mathematics, contracted
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about six or seven years ago, by that sedentary life, the gravel, which at length became the stone, under which he suffered considerably before it was acknowledged to be that disease. He began, as is usual in such a situation, a course of soap, lixiviums, &c. and he procured himself an apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air. All however answered no purpose, for he grew so bad at length as to be unable to walk without bloody water, and he had frequently ten or fifteen calls to urine in an hour.

In this way he went on till he was informed of the Solvent, which he began in the usual dose. He soon found that he could walk with more ease, and hold his water longer, and that the pain which he had before felt extremely acute after each time he went to the urinal, became more moderate, and not so lasting. His constitution, however, had suffered so much from the agonies of the disorder, that he could not flatter himself with the hopes of living long enough for the Solvent to effectually operate on the stone.

These fears he communicated to me in the following letter :

“ SIR,

“ I take the liberty of writing to you, as having been your patient for several months past. My complaint originated some years ago, as it is supposed, from sitting too long at my desk. I passed a good deal of gravel, and therefore had no great apprehension of consequences, but it is now plain a stone formed in the bladder, for which I took in vain lixiviums and other medicines, yet, nevertheless, mended not in my complaint. The cure which Lord Sackville received from your Solvent, induced me to begin a course of it; and I have by means of it, parted with a good quantity of stone in shell-like pieces, and can observe that several of them put together form an intire stone. I am persuaded, notwithstanding, that there is a good deal more remaining behind, which must be brought away before I can be at all comfortable. The principal reason of my troubling you now is, to ask of you how I shall

shall act during the violence of the fits, which sometimes come on suddenly upon the attempts of some pieces of stone to pass, and whether I am to omit the Solvent at these periods. I shall be greatly obliged to you for your direction herein; for although I have several eminent professional men near me, yet they do not pretend to do much, and that only palliative, in this disease: the reputation of your Solvent will be greatly affected by the event of my trial; and I have great reason to believe, from the great advantage I have already received from it, that I shall get a perfect cure, if I can be supported during the extreme violence of these attacks. The Earl Fitzwilliam has done me the honour to sit by my bed side near an hour, and says he will talk to you about what is to be done; I therefore comfort myself with the hope of effectual, if not speedy relief.

I remain, with great regard,
Your obliged and obedient
humble Servant.

J. LANDEN:"

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I lost no time in answering him in these particulars, and he persevered in the Solvent with great regularity. He discharged a good deal of a clay-like matter, and a great many pieces of stone, some of which were as large as a horse bean. It was not uncommon for four or five of these to pass in one day, and which, notwithstanding the encouragement they gave him in respect to a perfect cure, occasioned severe fits of strangury and bloody water, and obliged him to betake himself to bed: in this way he went on for a considerable time, till he collected a very considerable number of these pieces of calculi.

Shortly after the receipt of his letter, I was desired by his Right Hon. friend, the Earl Fitzwilliam, to lose no time in making him a visit at Milton, for that he was unexpectedly attacked with a fit of the stone, and his life considered to be in real danger. I reached Peterborough next morning, and immediately waited upon Mr. Landen, whom I found under the care of an eminent physician of that town, and Mr. Beetham the surgeon. I was informed by

by both these gentlemen, that upon the attack of this fit, the Solvent had been laid aside, and recourse had to opiates and balsamics, the removal of the pain being of more consequence than the consideration of the future dissolution of the stone.

I learned that Mr. Landen had been in most excruciating tortures; for the alleviation of which, considerable quantities of opium and *tinctura thebaica*, had been prescribed at short intervals.

These narcotics had considerably blunted his sense of the pain, but they had so affected his head, that he was not perfectly sensible, and at times scarcely manageable: he was very costive during this fit, which inconvenience occasioned the necessity of frequent glysters, and laxative apozems. I proposed to doctor Palmer and Mr. Beetham, to lessen the dose of the laudanum, so as to allow him to come more to his state of feeling, that he might better describe the nature of the pain, and its seat. This they agreed to, and indeed, to the honour of these gentleman, every concurrence

rence in opinion was had from them which promised ease or benefit to the patient.

With some difficulty Mr. Landen was persuaded to remit the half of the quantity of opium he had taken in the twenty-four hours; for as to his own inclination, he was desirous of taking more than could be safely given him.

Upon examining him as to the seat of the pain, I suspected that a piece of stone, had passed out of the bladder, and lay without the sphincter, which in a degree prevented the free passage of the water, and also hindered the muscles from duly contracting, after it ceased to run.

Considerable quantities of balsamic and other liquors, of a diluting nature, were given to him, with a view of both assuaging the acrimony of the urine, and abating the fever, which was carried to a considerable height by the irritation throughout the whole urethra.

After having given Mr. Landen and his friends hopes of a recovery from this
attack,

attack, I began to examine with the catheter, the state of the passage, and presently discovered that a piece of stone lay in that part of the urethra nearest the neck of the bladder, it appeared to be so large as to distend considerably that part of the perinæum where it lay, and therefore afforded no good reason to believe it would pass of itself, and nature had been so exhausted by the great pain he had endured every time he made water, and that perhaps every five minutes, that no aid could be expected on her part.

To drive the enemy back into the bladder, seemed to promise no lasting benefit, since, as it had made its escape by the sphincter, of the size it was, there would be hourly danger of its resuming its former post; and to leave it there was equally distressing, since, should the efforts of nature to throw it out be ineffectual, it might accumulate there; and one day, supposing the patient lived so long, totally prevent the efflux of water; for the Solvent, if he took it, could produce but little or no effect on a stone, which was not surrounded by the impregnated

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urine;

urine ; I therefore reflected upon what instrument could be devised, so as to lay hold of it without endangering the laceration of the part. I immediately ordered a post-chaise for London, and applied to Mr. Thurgood the surgeon's instrument-maker, for a man who should follow my directions in shaping and finishing an instrument of a different form to the common sound, by having a small additional curve near the point. On the extremity of this curve, I caused a small acute edge to be filed, so as it might be introduced, as far as I pleased, in the passage, with safety, and on retracting might keep its hold of the stone, especially if there should be any unevenness in its surface.

On my return to Milton, Dr. Palmer and Mr. Beetham did me the honour to be present at the operation, who both approved of the means about to be used, except some slight apprehensions on the part of Dr. Palmer, on the score of the sharp edge of the instrument, for he had fears it might wound the fleshy part near the prostate glands. Upon assuring the doctor I would

would take care to avoid that apprehended evil, he waved all further objection, and I immediately laid Mr. Landen on his back, and introduced the instrument as far as the stone. I instantly put my finger up the anus, when feeling the calculus from that part also, I could humour the movement of the instrument, so as plainly to pass the flattened point by the stone; compressing therefore with the fore finger of my left hand, I retracted the instrument with my right, easily discovering that I brought the stone with it. By the time I had drawn it two inches in the passage, the instrument slipped off the stone, and I was obliged to leave it there, for Mr. Landen could not, by all the arguments every one used, allow a re-introduction of the instrument, although no laceration or injury whatever had happened.

I was however perfectly satisfied with the fruits of what had been done; for my fears of inflammation, and consequent mortification, were removed, and I was sure that the bladder was now able to contract after urining; and as the stone was

forwarded, and in a less sensitive part, there were good grounds to believe it would soon make a progress through the whole passage. The event happened exactly as I predicted; for as soon as the advancement of the stone had been effected, and the patient left to himself, his ease was so sudden and so great, as to occasion his falling into a sound repose for more than two hours; a blessing he had not experienced since the attack; for the shortest sleep had been procured by opiates, and even those seldom lasted more than ten minutes.

The conclusion of this case is, that in a short time the stone was evacuated, followed by some others smaller, and Mr. Landen gradually recovered his strength and his health; and is at this time able to ride in his carriage a day's journey, to the happiness of his family and friends.

If the before mentioned testimonies, with those already published in the seven different editions of the Author's Disquisition on the Stone and the regimen in it, are not thought sufficiently numerous, the scrupulous mind may be gratified with the
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fight of innumerable confirmations at his own house; in which will be found the following respectable list of names :

Physicians	{	Sir Noah Thomas
		Dr. Warren
		Dr. Palmer
Surgeons	{	J. Gunning of St. George's
		J. Stevenson, Egham
		J. Bell, Wycombe
		J. Beetham, Peterborough
		J. Nott, Stratford-on-Avon
		J. Fryer, Stamford, Esqrs.
His Grace the Duke of Dorset		Right Hon. Lord Frederick
Her Grace the Duchess of Athol		Campbell
		The Right Hon. J. Damer
His Excellency the Marquis del Campo, his most Catholic Majesty's Ambassador to this Court		The Rt. Hon. Lady Lyttleton
		The Hon. General Conway
The Earl Fitzwilliam		Sir John Honeywood, Bart.
The Earl Southampton		M. P.
		Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sackville		M. P.
		Baron Dimdale
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Stormont.		Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.
		General Armstrong
The Rt. Hon. Lord Melbourne		General Robertson
		J. Caswell, Esq. M. P.
The Right Honourable Lord John Cavendish		J. Call, Esq. M. P.
		— Cecil, Esq. M. P.
		&c. &c. &c. &c.

After these instances of the power of this newly-discovered Solvent, in curing this dire disease, and the numerous and respectable

respectable persons which patronise and commend it, it may be asked, whether it has cured all those who have taken it ; to which, without hesitation, I answer no ; many who take it for the cure of this disorder, know or consider but little of its nature and cause : some are unthinking or unreasonable enough to expect that a medicine should dissolve, in two months, a stone which has been as many years in accumulating. Others, when the concretion of the calculus is dense and firm, not finding an impression made on it speedily by a remedy allowed on all hands an efficacious one, lay it aside, and persuade themselves, or are persuaded by others, (whose interest or curiosity prompts them to suggest new opinions and new measures) that the disorder is not stone ; and till the patient is destroyed by this imbecility of opinion, and recurrence to variety of medicines and measures, the delusion is not discovered—that the sick, under chronical diseases, are never without this unhappy interference of friends, and others are every day observed.

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In such a state of the case, what can be done? A man, with the just pride of a professional and conscientious integrity, cannot descend to those means of enforcing his opinion, which are adopted with the utmost confidence by the most ignorant. It is hoped, however, that the following Proposal, or Prospectus of the Proprietor of this discovery, may conduce greatly to lessen, if not totally remove this justly complained-of misfortune.

PROPOSAL of Mr. PERRY, the PROPRIETOR, *to further the good effects of this Medicine, and particularly to make such Observations as may tend to display both the virtues of it, and the probability of still more improving that important part of the practice of physic.*

FACTS and Observations have in all ages been deemed far preferable to the best theories in promoting the art of medicine.

It is presumed, that if a house sufficiently large were fitted up and accommodated to the reception of about ten or twelve gentleman

gentlemen afflicted with the stone, many considerable advantages might be expected from such an undertaking. In the first place, a better opportunity would be had for conducting, to the greatest satisfaction, those experiments on the urinary concretion of various constitutions, with a view of still more adapting the composition of the Solvent to the diversified combination of the elementary parts of the calculus. Secondly, much benefit would accrue to the patient from a regimen so much better suited to the disorder, than that which is commonly adopted.

The patients would also find great satisfaction from observations and communications with one another whilst under the cure.

A journal might be kept of the progress made in the cure of each patient, all of whom, it is understood, should be assured that the disorder is stone, by being founded by another surgeon, or some other proof equally satisfactory.

The nature of the benefit received, or the progress made from time to time in
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the cure, might be registered by the patient in the book kept for these purposes, or the whole subscribed to, or testified by the patient on his leaving the house.

The comfort other afflicted patients would receive from such a record book ; and the benefit a part of the community would derive from it, are too obvious to need pointing out.

There can be no doubt of the cure being greatly expedited under the preceding plan, when carried into effect, which is a desirable circumstance ; but if a patient thought it too long to remain in such house, during the whole cure, he might leave it when the necessary observations and experiments on his case have been made, and he is advanced a certain way towards it ; or even, if he should only stay till the violence of the disease be removed, till he is satisfied of the nature of his disorder, and that he is advancing progressively in its cure, the object attained is considerable ; especially as after a short time he might be left to his own management with greater confidence, of not doing wrong.

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Lastly,

Laſtly, the internal regulation of every thing, except regimen and medicine, would be left to the gentlemen themſelves, who might, notwithstanding all this, take the opinion of, or conſult with, any ſurgeon or phyſician they think proper.

The terms of this undertaking will be eaſily arranged, and the benefits, which many gentlemen will experience from it, in various ways, are eaſily conceived, particularly in the daily attendance and advice of the Author.

It is conjectured, that any number leſs than ten, would not be found ſufficient to carry the plan through with the deſired ſucceſs; three out of the number already ſolicit to be admitted; as ſoon therefore as there are the full number, or near it, the attempt will be made. It is unneceſſary to expatiate upon any more particulars in this place, Mr. Perry will be happy in the honour of converſing with any gentleman who may deſire ſo to do.

C O N C L U S I O N.

IT was my purpose simply to state facts, and leave them to make their natural impression upon the minds of those who were once of an opinion which they must now give up. The Cases are unattended with any circumstance which can lessen their claim to the fullest confidence in regard to the point to be established; and I will conclude the whole of what I have to say, by remarking, that such persons being driven from their post of incredulity, may now betake themselves to another, and say, that in this, as in many diseases to which specifics have been directed, there may be cases where the remedy may not effect an entire cure, its infallibility not being established, therefore it should not still supersede the custom of cutting, especially after a *reasonable* trial has first been allowed the Solvent.

To this I observe, that it is not easy to say what is a reasonable trial, since it has been shewn that the Solvent has wrought an absolute cure when the progress was so
 slow,

slow, as to require the greatest confidence on the part of the patient, to induce him to proceed in it. Stones vary in hardness, and constitutions are not all alike in respect to the secretions and excretions: some medicines are directed in their operation, with more facility to the bladder of one person than another. Allowing for these differences, we may conclude, that the same effects will follow the same cause.

Can a scientific man persuade himself to believe, that a medicine, removing the cause of this or that disease, will not uniformly tend to produce the same consequences? Is nature to be suspected of such caprice, as to leave her work to chance or contingency? Can any thing, in short, be more repugnant to the principles of philosophy and true wisdom, than a supposition that the same power will not always have the same tendency? The circumstances concomitant to the exhibition of this or any other medicine, however, must be taken into the consideration, as aliment, drink, temperature, exercise, &c. &c. &c.



